

THE

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

ENTRIES RECEIVED TO ANY OF PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, IN THE YEAR 1890, BY GEORGE E. REEDMAN, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ILLUSTRATION.

VOL. IV.—No. 104.

28th JUNE, 1890.

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VOL. IV.—No. 104

MONTRÉAL AND TORONTO, 28th JUNE, 1890.

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It is a pity that the historical significance of the name of Alberta's Capital should be impaired by the omission of the letter—the right designation being Calgary. It was so named in 1875 by Col. McLeod, under whose supervision the Fort, which was the nucleus of the town, was erected at the junction of the Elbow and Bow rivers as a Mounted Police Station. Calgary is next to Regina, which is the headquarters of the force, the most important centre of that valuable service, being the residence of the assistant commissioner. The civil population at the place were Messrs. L. G. Bain and his brothers, who built the Fort, and who subsequently erected a cluster of log buildings, which became the nucleus. It was not until 1881 that any important additions were made to these primitive structures. In that year Mr. Fraser, of the Hudson Bay Company, put up a log building on the east side of the Bow, opposite the Fort, and began trading on behalf of the company. In the following year rumours reached the locality that the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway would probably be changed to the valley of the Bow, instead of the valley of the North Saskatchewan, and before long the rumours were confirmed. The announcement gave an almost immediate impulse to the sale of land and to building enterprise. A tract of land pre-empted by Mr. Deany, was sold to Col. Irvine and Capt. Stewart, and these gentlemen surveyed it and laid it out in town lots. But the Railway Company and North-West Land Company subsequently changed the site to their own property, about a mile distant from that originally selected. That winter was a signal for a stampede, and a long line of settlers in tents on the east side of the town had followed the course of campings indicated by the companies, and the new town began to grow. "In the winter of the following year," writes the local historian, "the balance of the population, with their buildings on sleds, came over and located on their new lots, and many unusual incidents happened during this exodus. From this time forward the growth of Calgary has been rapid." That was in the summer of 1883.

Before the close of 1883 there were not far from two hundred buildings of every description on the site of the rising town, exclusive of the Fort buildings and those of Messrs. Baker & Co. In the enumeration there were several large stores and fine residences, though, as might be expected in so young a settlement, the greater number were of small dimensions and not very imposing in their style of architecture. In November of the same

year the town was incorporated, and on the 3rd of December, 1883, the first election for mayor and councillors took place in the Calgary Theatre Hall. The new council at once set to work in framing by-laws and regulations for the government of the town. In this task, Mayor Murdoch and his colleagues persevered, in the face of various obstacles, till success crowned their efforts.

The new town of Calgary was laid out on the 14th January, 1884. The terms offered by the North-West Land Company were \$500 a lot on Atlantic and Pacific avenues; \$450 for corners; \$50 to be paid down and a rebate of one half if proper buildings were put up before the 15th of April following. The company gave the preference in purchasing to persons who had already resided on the spot. The offer was for the most part gladly accepted, and the terms were generally complied with. The site of the town was universally recognized as in every way eligible, and its development from the first was rapid. By the close of 1884 there were nearly 200 buildings erected on the new site. Mr. Geo. Murdoch, the first Mayor, had come from St. John, N.B., in March, 1883, the railway having at that time advanced as far as Swift Current. He erected the first frame building in the vicinity on the west side of the Elbow. Subsequently, when the graders of the line reached that point, he built a log hut on the east side, each log costing \$2. He made an addition to it later, in February, 1885, he moved the office there.

On Atlantic Avenue, opposite the C.P.R. freight warehouse, Mr. Murdoch was from his first arrival noted for his public spirit. Soon after his election as Mayor, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He is now Police Magistrate, secretary of the Turf Club, and has a handsome residence at Nose Creek. The first councillors were Messrs. S. J. Hogg, J. H. Millward and S. J. Clark, and Dr. N. J. Lindsay.

Calgary is at no loss for churches. The first Roman Catholic Church was a building partly log and partly frame, half a mile south of the C.P.R. track, which served the woof purpose of a mission house and chapel. It was in charge of Father Lacombe, O.M.I., well known as a missionary to the Indians and for his knowledge of the native languages. A new church is now in the course of construction. The mission is at present in charge of Father Leduc. There is a school attached to it. The Anglican Church of the Redeemer was built in 1884 by Mr. Henry Smith, under the supervision of Mr. E. McCloskey, architect. It is one of the handsomest places of worship in the town. It is being enlarged and beautified in accordance with its character as a cathedral church. It is situated on McTavish Avenue East, and is in charge of the Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, rector. The Methodist Church is between Sections 15 and 16, and has for pastor the Rev. J. J. Leach, Ph. B. In 1884 the congregation erected a handsome parsonage. There is a flourishing Sabbath School in connection with the church. The Presbyterian Church is situated at the corner of McTavish and McTavish streets. The Rev. J. G. Herdman, B.D., is pastor. The congregation was first organized in 1884 by the Rev. Mr. Robertson and has since steadily increased. The Rev. Geo. Cross, B.A., is pastor of the Baptist congregation. The Right Rev. W. C. Pitkham, Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, has his residence in the town. His

Lordship was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1844; was ordained priest in 1869; was appointed Chief Superintendent of Protestant schools for Manitoba in 1871; and in 1881 was created Archdeacon of Manitoba, and in 1886 was chosen Bishop of Saskatchewan, as successor to the late Bishop McLean.

The population of Calgary has quadrupled in five years. In the spring of 1885 it was estimated at 1,000. It is now at least 4,000. Its industries and trade have had a corresponding development. In 1885 it was credited with 9 general stores; 2 dry goods and millinery stores; 3 bakeries; 2 meat markets; 8 carpenter's shops; 3 blacksmith's shops; 1 furniture store; 3 bookstores; 5 hotels; 2 saddler's shops; 6 boarding houses, and 107 dwelling houses, besides professional offices, photograph galleries, barber's shops, and places of amusement. This enumeration is shown by the last directory to be trebled in almost every instance, and in some cases quadrupled.

It is interesting to find that among those at present doing business in Calgary the pioneers who began their western career with or soon after the foundation of that thriving young city, are well represented. Messrs. Bain & Hamilton, for example, still conduct the very stable started by Bain Brothers; the great firm of L. B. Baker, which is associated with the erection of the Fort, is to-day carrying on, through Mr. J. L. Bowen, in February, 1885, he moved the office there. years ago; the name of Blaumenau retains its influence in mercantile circles; so does that of Freese; while the occurrence of such names as Jarrett & Cushing, King & Co., Linton Brothers, Millward, Pettit, Shelton, and several others, testifies to the perseverance and energy which have triumphed over all obstacles.

Those who had settled in Alberta before the troubled year of the North-West Rebellion will be the patriarchs of the next generation. Their five years are as a score in the staider eastern provinces. We have already mentioned a few who were considered old-timers even in ante-bellum days. Some of these are still to the fore; others have left the fruit of their labours behind them to be still further developed by sturdy successors. Among these pioneers in the Calgary district were Samuel Livingston, John Glenn, James Votier, James and William Barris, Augustus Carney, John Lowry, Messrs. Wilkinson, May, Lyman, Kirby, Jardine, Clark, and others too numerous to mention.

Among the professional men who have helped to make Calgary what it is to-day, may be mentioned Senator Lougheed, whose portrait has already been published in this paper. He opened his office in the town in October, 1883, first near the establishment of I. G. Baker & Co. About a year after he moved next door to the Hudson Bay Company's office. He is at present head of the firm of Lougheed, McCarthy & Beck, on Stephen Avenue, his residence being on McTavish Avenue. Senator Lougheed, Q.C., is connected with some of the most important companies and enterprises of the place.

Among the industries of Calgary are two large saw mills, a saw and door factory and planing mill, a sandstone quarry and brick kiln. Public opinion is represented by the *Calgary Herald* and the *Calgary Tribune*, the former published by the *Calgary Herald Company*, of which Mr. John

Livingston is manager; the latter is owned by Mr. T. B. Braden. The *Herald* is the pioneer journal of the district, having been established in 1883 by Mearns, Armour & Braden. The Herald Printing and Publishing Company was organized in the fall of 1884. Calgary has a well equipped fire department. The streets and business houses are lighted by electricity, and a company has been chartered to build and operate a street railway during the present year.

The old staging system will soon be a thing of the past, not only in the vicinity of Calgary, but throughout the whole of Alberta. Contracts have just been completed for the construction of the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and from the same centre to Fort McLeod. In addition to a land grant of 6,000 acres a mile, the Government makes a money grant of \$30,000 a year, to be paid in transport out of the cash subsidy, in the carriage of mails, Indian, Mounted Police and other supplies—the Government retaining as security one-third of the land grant. Mr. James Ross, who has undertaken the work, has succeeded in placing the bonds of the company and completed all preliminary arrangements with the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is to operate the

line for the first year in winter, delay, and the end of the year the line to the north of the Bow River on

whole distance to be covered is 330 miles, and in the fall of next year it is hoped that the crops of the Edmonton district can be carried south by rail. This will give a fresh impulse to the development of a country unsurpassed for its richness and variety of its resources.

"The situation of Calgary," writes the local historian whom we have already quoted, "on the main line of the Pacific Railway, its central position in the district, and its proximity to the mining district of the Rockies, and to the great stock district stretching north and south, indicate it as the great distributing centre for a vast extent of country." The waters of the Bow and Elbow cannot easily be excelled, and for manufacturing facilities Calgary has no peer in the North-West. Much of the town overlies a bed of gravel varying from extreme fineness to the coarseness of cobblestones—material which has proved of use in street and drain building. In the beginning of 1885 Calgary had a population of about a thousand—the number of buildings of all kinds being about two hundred and fifty. The old town site, though temporarily abandoned, was ere long utilized for suburban residences, and at present the east side of the Elbow is one of the prettiest parts of the young city. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is extremely picturesque. Away westward stretches the valley of the Bow till it blends with the foot hills, or is lost in the shadows of the great granite cones beyond, while to the south are seen dome-shaped hills as far as the eye can gaze, sometimes rearing up between the spectator and the mountains in the further distance.

The exceptionally mild climate of Alberta has often been noted by meteorologists. It is said to be mainly due to the vapour-laden winds that, at certain intervals during the winter months, blow through the passes of the mountains and shed their benign influence so far distance east of the 100th meridian west from Greenwich. "These winds,

which are termed 'Chinooks' or 'Sou'-wester, are even more marked in their effect south of the Bow River valley than in it or north of it. In the latitude of Fort McLeod, which is situated a hundred miles from Calgary, the effects of the Chinooks are more distinct, and consequently more felt than they are in any other part of the district. The temperature during the prevalence of these winds, even in midwinter, will ascend to fifty or even seventy degrees above zero, and the snow will disappear with great rapidity while they last. These warm winds are not experienced, except rarely, in Saskatchewan, Central or Eastern Assinibina, and in Manitoba they are unknown. In the district of Athabasca they are frequently felt in the southwestern portion, near the 58th parallel, but in no portion of the North-West are they more marked and certain in their visitations than in the valley of the Bow and in the great stock raising country lying south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and extending to the international boundary line on the south, and comprising within their scope of influence an extent of country varying from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles in width east of the mountains." These winds are naturally welcome, as they dispel the winter of its severity, and are a boon of no slight value to man and beast alike. "Cattle and

horses," can graze all

the time at the mountain passes, and the animals are in excellent condition when they descend into the well-tilled, vigorous prairies, "culling and sifting from the barren hill, frightened and bellowing, and only kept from a general stampede by men continually riding round them. Again a herd crossing one of our large rapid rivers is a grand spectacle. One or two steers, perhaps, wade up to their knees and then, becoming suspicious, attempt to break back. But the main body of the herd presses on them, driven by a dozen cowboys, yelling and cracking their whips, in a cloud of dust behind and at their sides. The leaders are forced into deep water and soon have to swim, straining boldly for the further shore; the others follow, while the cowboys ride into the current to 'keep them agoin'. Last of all come the calves, with the rest of the cowboys riding behind. But by this time the leaders are climbing up the opposite bank and the main body is drifting down stream in a confused mass. A couple of men gallop down the bank, plunge into the river, and head them up stream again, and in a few minutes the whole herd, calves and all are crossed in safety."

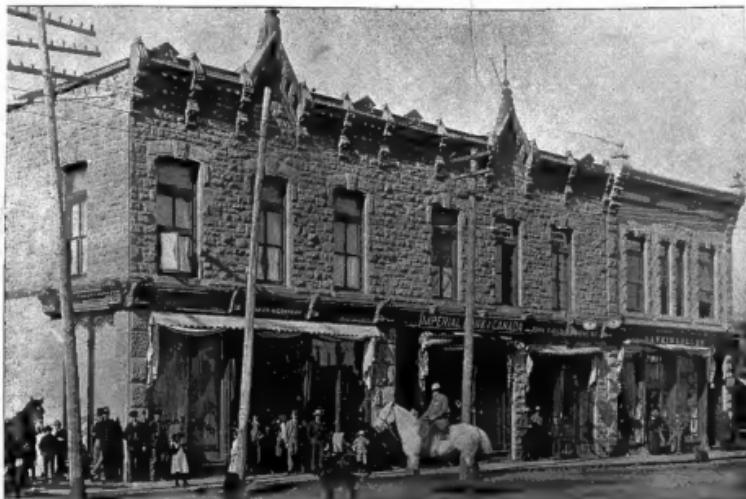
OUR ENGRAVINGS.

Most of the engravings in this number are from photographs taken by Messrs. Boone & May, of Calgary, our special artists in that centre and throughout the North-West. This enterprising firm of artists have made a specialty for some years past of the noble scenery of the prairie, the foothills, the mountains and the diversified Pacific slopes. No description in writing can convey so vivid an impression of the scenery, resources and general characteristics of Western Canada as these illustrations from life and nature. The region on the hither side of the Rockies, especially that which is comprised within the limits of Alberta, offers rare features of interest to the capitalist.

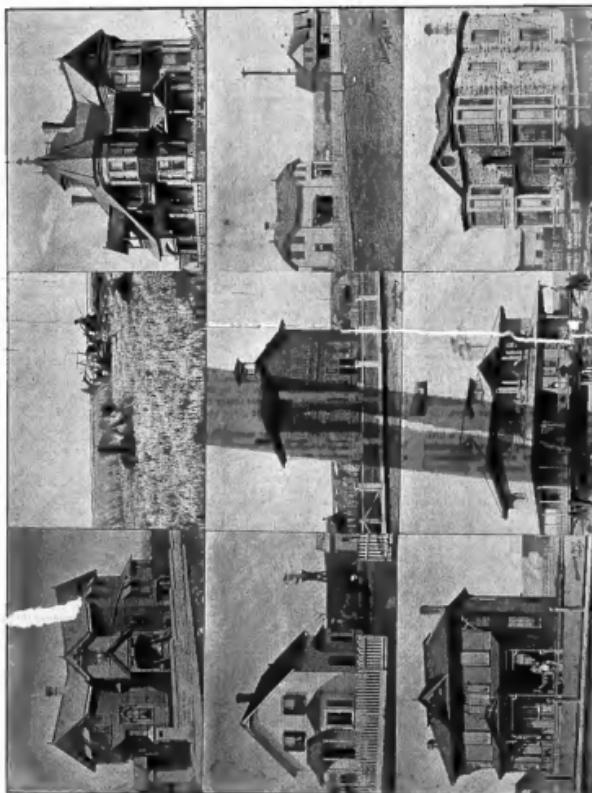
The method of working the Canadian ranches is the same as in the Western States. The life of the cowboy (some features of which have already been depicted in this journal), is rough and arduous, necessitating the spending of much time in the saddle. The articles in a cowboy's



CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—THE LOUGHEED BLOCK.



CALGARY, ALBERTA, IN 1890.—A BUSINESS BLOCK ON STEPHEN AVENUE.
(Front page, by Bourne & May.)



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2. Residence of Mr. George H. Morris, centre of business, 10th and 11th Streets.
3. Residence of Mr. W. H. Ross, 10th and 11th Streets.



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